REGISTERED No. 751—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,342.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year	,, 24
Three Months	,, 14
One Month	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 23rd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. EMEU, 1,538 tons, and 300 H.P., Capt. Geo. Lee, will leave for CHINA on the 22nd inst., calling at Galle and Singapore.

For Freight and Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early on the 24th inst.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. Two Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 300
,, ,, SUEZ..... ,, 200

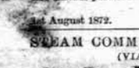
For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Messina	38	24	9-10
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

MRS. BARNES, Midwife, begs to inform the Public that she has REMOVED her RESIDENCE from POONA to LANOWLEE, Bhore Ghaut.

MADAME STRETTON,
(NEE LILIA THOUMIN,)
PIANISTE,

Elève de Marmontel, Professeur au Conservatoire de Paris, begs to announce her arrival in Bombay, and is prepared to receive Pupils for the Pianoforte, both for Elementary and Finishing Lessons. Address in the first instance, by letter, Mount Road, Mazagon.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCOS, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS. FARNHAM & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Rt. Hon. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hommum Street	Bombay.
Argyll House	Simla.
East Street	Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND,
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A PIECE OF VACANT LAND, suitable for a Timber Yard, on the entrance of the Tank Bunder.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises a piece of vacant land on the entrance of the Tank Bunder, containing by admeasurement about 3,709 square yards, surrounded by a strong wall, and having a large fresh water well within the enclosure. The land is bounded on the east by the Bungalow of the late Eduljee Bazonjee Khandy, on the south by the Narelwalla's Agiary, on the north by a private passage and the Bungalow of Bai Soonabai, and on the west by the Government Public Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AN EXTENSIVE STOCK IN TRADE OF SHIP, SHIP CHANDLERING ESTABLISHMENT, AT No. 18, APOLLO STREET.

On MONDAY, the 26th day of August 1872, and on succeeding days, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Dyaljee Hatubhoy, an Insolvent, the whole of his valuable and varied Stock in Trade of Ship Chandler, consisting of a large quantity of Paint of different colours in 28, 56 and 112 lbs. Kegs, Hubbuck's Zinc Paint, Powder Paint in variety, a large Stock of Turpentine, Linseed, Cocoanut, Castor, and other different Oils in variety, a large Stock of Copal Oak, Enamelled, Japan and Height Varnishes, an extensive Stock of English, Manilla, Coir and Hemp Ropes and Twine in Coils of different sizes, a large stock of Galvanized Wire Ropes in coils, Iron Chains, Beam Fast and Spring Scales of sizes, aquantity of Iron and Brass weights, quantity of Paint and Scraping Brushes in variety, a large quantity of Bar Soap, Country and Soft Soap, Cement and Whitening and extensive Stock of Iron and Wooden Blocks of 1, 2, and 3, Sheves of various sizes, a Stock of Iron, Brass, Copper and Galvanized Nails, Screws, Bolts, Nut washers, Rivets, Sheeting, Round and Flat Iron bars and Wires, Ship's, Anchors, Oars, Winches, Life Buoys, Pumps and Pipes in variety, Lamps in variety, tea cases of Felt and Office Ink door Locks, Cotton wicks, Engine Fittings, Saws, Scythes, Files, Hammers, Choppers, Portable Forge Bellows, Stone Water Filter, Iron and Enamelled Cooking and Table Utensils, Coal Weighing Scales with weights, Screw Jacks, a large quantity of Firebricks and Clay, desicate Glass and Mathematical Instruments, Spirit Level, hour and minute Glasses, Signal Books, Hand bell, Iron Padlocks, Hand Cuff, Carpenter's Tools, Mincing and Sausage Machine, Jeweller's Scale, Patent Log, Iron and Brass Steam Water Cocks, Boat Hooks, Brass Coupling, Copper and Tin Gallon measures, sail, Hunting Russian Duck and Canvas Cloth, Indian Rubber Sheet Buckets, Iron Spanners, Ship's Scraper, Coffee Mills, and Sundry other miscellaneous articles, also Office Furniture.

The property will be on view from 22nd instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

Directress ..... Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

TUESDAY, 20TH AUGUST.
WEDNESDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

The Performance will commence with, for the last two nights,

ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY,

SCHOOL,
IN FOUR ACTS.

Act I.—The Glade,—Recreation, &c.
Act II.—The House,—Examination.
Acts III. & IV.—Grounds,—Flirtation; Realization.
Conclude with the Musical Comedietta, the

WATERMAN
with all the Original Music.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3		

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOONDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be HELD on the Premises of the Mill, situate at Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at half-past three P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 30th June last.
2. To declare Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To approve the Draft Deed of Conveyance of the Mill to the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 21st, to WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 20th August 1872.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS will be received, up to the 1st September 1872, for the ERECTION of a MUNICIPAL OFFICE and LIBRARY combined. Plans and Specification can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

EDWARD MACCARTHY,
Secretary, Broach Municipality.

16th August 1872.

COCONADA CHEROOTS
of superior quality.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250		4	4
"HAVANNAH"	do. ,, ,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE"	do. ,, 100	1 6	1 8
Do.	do. ,, 250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR of No. 9, Church Gate Street, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Antiseptic Supari or Betel-Nut
TOOTH PASTE;

Preserves the teeth, gives tone and colour to the Gums, prevents Tooth Ache, and imparts a grateful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared at the Laboratory, Byculla,
by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast.....Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. Do. .....Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865.....Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. Do. .....Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865 .....Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. Do. .....Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865 .....Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. Do. .....Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862 .....Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. Do. .....Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands; of select vintages: in stock.

Moselles.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Applicants, in addition to having the qualification of a good Office Assistant, must possess a thorough knowledge of Iron Work and Mechanical Engineering.

Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the Office of the Commissioners, 6, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

G. H. SIMMONS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED, by the Local Fund District Committee of the Colaba District, an OVERSEER, competent to draw Plans and frame Estimates for Minor Works. Must have had practical experience of such works. Salary 80 Rupees a month with 20 Rupees Batta for eight months in the year. Apply in writing, with testimonials, to the President, District Local Fund Committee of Colaba.

W. SALMON,
Acting Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

15th August 1872.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 25th August, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING required for Guards, Lascars, Pointsmen, and Porters, in the service of the Company, for ONE YEAR.

Sample Suits can be inspected, and particulars obtained as to conditions and the number of Suits required, on application to the Storekeeper, Boree Bunder.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 17th August 1872.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their PLACE of BUSINESS from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also information can be had regarding SELLING and BUYING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

Just received, per Ship COSPATRICK, a new CANOE BAROUCHE.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS:

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES HOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BARÉE, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th August 1872.

THE MALAPAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on TUESDAY, the 27th August 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 3 the June last.

To declare a Dividend.

To app int Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 19th to 27th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th August 1872.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders on 31st ultimo.

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, seconded by Mr. Thackursey Narronjee, and carried unanimously,—"That in order to place the Victoria Insurance Company on the same basis as most other local Companies (which are terminable every three years), it is resolved that the present Company be wound up voluntarily on the 30th April next, and that the Directors be empowered, if necessary, to apply to the High Court of Judicature of Bombay for an order."

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Victoria Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1872, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation and to elect two additional Directors.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th August 1872.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of August at 2½ P.M., for the purpose of passing Resolutions for carrying out arrangements made with the Tunnevelly Press Company, Ltd., and the Bhowanipur Press Company, Ltd., for the amalgamation of the three Companies, to the following effect :—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily. That a Liquidator be appointed, with power to convey the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and assets of the Company to the "Volkart United Press Company," a Company to be formed by the shareholders of the three Companies for the purpose of acquiring the property of the three Companies, and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered under Act X. of 1866, on the conditions more particularly pecified in the draught Resolutions now lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and with power to appoint the Manager of this Company in the meanwhile.

—Dated this Ninth day of August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moollan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
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Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.

Are now unpacking,

EX STEAMER ASSYRIA, FROM LONDON,

A LOT OF IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND CHILDREN'S COTS.

They have also received a fresh Consignment of

THE CELEBRATED AUSTRIAN BENT WOOD CHAIRS,

Which are now on inspection at their

FURNISHING ROOMS.

8 AND 9, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. have much pleasure in submitting their Revised Price List of WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS, imported by them into this country.

Attention is solicited to the new Claret introduced by them to supply the growing demand for a cheap light Wine.

C. P. & Co., in addition to their Wine Trade, have added that of Bass's Beer, bottled by themselves, and Guinness's Stout, bottled by Moline & Co., shipments of which are shortly expected to arrive.

To Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies, the Terms are most liberal, respecting which every information will be afforded on application to their Offices in Dean Lane.

LONDON HOUSES	44, Mark Lane, E.C. / 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Place du Champ de Mars.
BOMBAY HOUSE	Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA HOUSE	10, Hare Street.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
REVISED
BOMBAY PRICE LIST.
JULY 1ST, 1872.

N.B.—The undermentioned Wines are selected expressly for India, and supplied in quantities of not less than 1 doz. Quarts or 2 doz. Pints, except Liqueurs, which are supplied in quantities of not less than ½ doz. Pints or Quarts.

Our quotations include Duty, and all Charges save Forwarding or Delivering from our Godowns.

CLARETS.

		Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1—Chateau Mouton	Gold capsule	30 0	16 0
No. 1—Chateau Rauzan	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
,, 2—Chateau Palmer	Blue capsule	21 0	12 0
,, 3—Chateau Larose	Yellow capsule	19 0	11 0
,, 4—St. Julien	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
,, 5—Canteuac	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
,, 6—Medoc	White capsule	13 8	...
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	10 8	6 8
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	23 0	12 8
Barsac		17 0	9 8

Labelled & Branded.

BURGUNDY—RED AND WHITE.

Very choice

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Chambertin	Labelled and Branded	32 0	17 0
Nuits		26 0	...
Macon		21 0	...
Chablis		26 0	14 0

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Magnums, Finest Dry	Rs. 84		
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	Labelled & Branded.	45 0	24 8
Finest Dry Sparkling	Gold foil	42 0	23 0
Fine Sparkling	Silver foil	38 0	20 0
Very Good Sparkling for Ball purposes	do. do.	32 0	17 0

GERMAN WINES.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil	Labelled & Branded.	40 0	22 0
Sparkling Hock, Silver foil		36 0	...
Muscatel Moselle do.		36 0	19 8
Moselle, Still, Braunesberger		25 8	14 0
Hock ,, Johannisberger		42 0	22 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner		34 0	...
,, ,, Forster Trammer		30 0	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer		27 0	15 0
,, ,, Hochheimer		24 0	13 0
,, ,, Stein Wein		20 0	...

PORTS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1 Old crusted, choice Black seal	36 0	...
A quality Gold Cap, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	30 0	...
Black seal, a Dessert Wine, mature	25 0	14 0
Red seal, a good quality Wine	18 0	10 8

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1 Amontillado, extra quality Gold seal	38 0	
Amontillado, choice and superior, Black seal	33 0	
Amoroso very choice, full flavored, soft and pale	28 0	
Sherry, Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24 0	
,, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	23 0	
,, Brown seal, pale and dry	22 0	
,, Yell w seal, pale and dry	19 0	
,, Pink seal, Vino de Pasto	19 0	
,, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	16 0	
Marsala, Virgin, pale	19 0	
Madeira, East India, very choice	40 0	

Excellent dinner Wines.

OUR SPIRITS

Are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Cognac, very Superior Old Pale	Black capsule	33 0
Cognac, Superior Old Pale	Yellow capsule	29 0
Conac, Pale	White capsule	25 0
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	do.	22 8
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	do.	21 8
Irish Whisky, 1st quality	do.	23 8
Scotch	do.	21 8
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	do.	19 0

The above are all much older and of finer quality than are usually shipped to India.

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Assorted Liqueurs in 1-dozen Pint cases only	...	24 0
Curacoa, fined Amsterdam, Orange or White	40 0	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	40 0	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	30 0	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	20 0	...
Kill the Crow	24 0	...

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CHURCH SERVICES, with NEW LECTIONARY, in a variety of types and bindings—a fresh selection recently received.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, in the most approved styles, from Rs. 3 to 20.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES, bound in the best Turkey Morocco, suitable for Presents—various sizes always on hand.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN, with APPENDIX, with or without Music, in Cloth or Morocco binding.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE TO LIBRARIES, BOOK CLUBS, &c.

THE Undersigned, being desirous of reducing their large stock of Books, beg to offer a discount of twenty per cent. on Cash Purchases from their Book Stock to the extent of Rs. 100. Catalogues can be had.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE—belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman, deceased—a LANCASTER'S DOUBLE BREECH-LOADING PIN GUN, quite new,—was only shot with one week, and has since been cleaned by the Maker—it was bought of Mr. Lancaster for £46, now for sale for Rs. 400. Apply to

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, a HENRY'S DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADING RIFLE, *inlaid with gold*, suitable for a Native Prince, manufactured by Mr. Henry to order at a cost of £190. We are now instructed to dispose of it for Rs. 1,100.

*** A variety of GUNS, RIFLES, and REVOLVERS, by the above and other celebrated makers, always on hand.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,225
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	2311	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	118
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20 21¾-3/4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	232
.....	£20 10¾-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20 4¾-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100 1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18 19¾-5/4	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,555
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	850
8,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	437½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,550
600	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,255
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,585
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	905
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,900
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,030
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,003
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,580
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

170	5,000	2,850	225p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,070
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,900
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,170
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,030
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,800
300	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	8,300xd.
300	2,000	1,500	30 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 p.s.	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.s.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,650
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	1,000
200	5,000	2,000	100 p.s.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,170
200	2,000	350	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	630
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,030
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,260
40,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	25
500	2,000	300	21 p.s.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	165
1,000	50	all	2 p.s.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 p.s.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 p.s.	Visgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	... Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...		East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Is. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Is. 11d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 11¾.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Is. 11¾.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	299
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½ to 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½ to 104⅝
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	

CALCUTTA.—15TH AUGUST.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-10, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,475.

National Bank shares at Rs. 116½.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton / Cargo / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton / Wooden Ships / Mymalone & Coir bills / Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. £1 17s. 6d. £1 17s. 6d. £1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton / Opium / Sailing Ships	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Delta (s)	Edmond	Galle, &c.
	Teazer	Nacoda	Madras via Alleppy.

The barque Hydree, Ashton, to Calcutta via Alleppy, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
16	Burmah (s)	Sharp	Bombay, July 28.
	Bellona (s)	Shand	Liverpool, July 8.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
16	Meinam (F. S.)		Galle.
	Pounavore		Pondicherry.
	Winestead (s)		London.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
16	Meinam (F. S.)	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 19th August, 6-40 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India (s) 260 casks cocoanuts oil, Lawrence & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 278 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, Curim Fukeer: 25 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 130 bags drugs, Ludhabhoy Khakey.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.—Latetest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th August, 2-51 P.M. Latest dates from Continent Europe, via Russia, 18th August, 11-16 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—According to the Hindoo mode of reckoning the business season for the year may be said to have set in since yesterday, the 19th instant, but we have no special change whatever as yet to report. Our closing quotations, which to a great extent are nominal, are as follow:—

Grey shirtings	40	inch	39	yds.	6	lbs.	Rs. 4	6	0	to Rs. 4	6	6
"	"	40	"	39	"	7	lbs.	" 4	14	0	to " 4	14	6
"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	lbs.	" 5	10	0	to " 5	11	0
"	"	45	"	39	"	7	lbs.	" 5	0	0	to " 5	1	0
"	"	45	"	39	"	8	lbs.	" 5	11	0	to " 5	12	0
"	"	45	"	39	"	9	lbs.	" 6	9	0	to " 6	10	0
"	"	50	"	39	"	10	lbs.	" 7	3	0	to " 7	4	0
"	Printers	28	"	30	"	2½	lbs.	" 2	2	6	to " 2	3	0
"	"	28	"	30	"	3	lbs.	" 2	7	6	to " 2	8	0
"	Mad'polams	32	"	24	"	2½	lbs.	" 1	13	6	to " 1	14	0
"	"	32	"	24	"	3	lbs.	" 3	4	0			
"	Cambrics	50	"	24	"	5½	lbs.	" 3	12	0	to " 3	13	0
"	Jaconets	40	"	20	"	2½	lbs.	" 1	15	3	to " 1	15	6
"	"	40	"	20	"	2½	lbs.	" 2	2	6	to " 2	3	0
"	"	45	"	20	"	2½	lbs.	" 2	7	0	to " 2	7	6

PIECE GOODS.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 inch	39 yds.	9 lbs.	Rs. 6	9 0
500	"	"	40 "	39 "	7 lbs.	" 4	14 0
1,000	"	" Mulls (G. E.)	45 "	20 "		" 2	7 0
750	pairs	Grey Dhoties	36 "	8 "		" 1	4 0
300	"	"	43 "	9 "		" 1	14 0
150	"	"	43 "	10 "		" 2	2 0
1,200	dozens	Handkerchiefs	per dozen			" 1	11 0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—19TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th August, 11-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 13 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th August, 11-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 11 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 19th August, 9 A.M. Time in transit, 12 hours 26 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 35	0 13
" Galle	8 53	2 6
" Kurrachee	1 49	0 11
" Madras	0 47	0 32

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 19th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·94, rainfall 25 cents.

MANGALORE, 19th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 85, rainfall 82 cents.

TUTICORIN, 19th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 87, barometer 29·765.

VINGORLA, 19th August, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 86, rainfall 32 cents.

CANNANORE, 19th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·020, rainfall 1 inch 47 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 19.

St. George, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army. Poona, 16th August, 1872.

F.-9 R. A.—Lt. W. B. St. George, has obtained leave for 30 days, from the 13th instant, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters. Poona, 17th August, 1872.

With the sanction of the Right Hon. the C.-in-C. in India the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment on H. E.'s Personal Staff:—

Lt. C. F. H. Spencer, 48th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the 10th inst.

The following order is confirmed:—

1st Regt. Light Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated 10th Aug., directing Capt. Currie, to officiate as second squadron officer in addition to his own duties, vice Capt. Heyland.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artly.—Lt.-Col. F. Conyheare (18th Brig.) from date of departure, for 30 days, on private affairs.

Asst. Surg. E. Drew (D Bat. 18th Brig.) from 24th July to 10th Sept., to Simla, on private affairs.

Lt. W. B. St. George (F Bat. 9th Brig.) from 18th Aug. to 16th Sept. to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to England.

Staff Corps.—Lt. T. Teed, Sub-Asst Commy. Genl. from 21st to 30th July, in extension.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 23	3-30 P.M.		6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 21	11 A.M.		12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Sept. 4	11 A.M.		12 A.M.
China	Aug. 26	3 P.M.	No	4 P.M.
Australia	" 24	3 P.M.		5 packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 30	3-30 P.M.		6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	Aug. 23	Monday	Oct. 28
"	" 30	"	Nov. 4
"	Sept. 6	"	" 12
"	" 13	"	" 11
"	" 20	"	" 28
"	" 27	"	Dec. 5
Monday	" 30	"	" 9
"	Oct. 7	"	" 16
"	" 14	"	" 23
"	" 21	"	" 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Aug. 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Sept. 4

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12, noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarra, Egutpoora, Nasick Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.	
Monday	Aug. 26	Tuesday	Nov. 19
"	Sept. 9	"	Dec. 3
"	" 23	"	" 17
Tuesday	" 8	"	" 31
"	Oct. 22	"	1873
"	" 5	"	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.	
Saturday	Aug. 24	Saturday	Nov. 14
"	Sept. 2	"	Dec. 16
"	Oct. 19		

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.	
Friday	Aug. 30	Friday	Sept. 6
Monday	Sept. 30	Monday	Oct. 7
"	Oct. 28	"	Nov. 4
"	Nov. 25	"	Dec. 2
"	Dec. 23	"	" 33

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOYD—August 19th, at the Free Church Mission, Esplanade, the wife of the Rev. D. C. Boyd, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLEWITT—August 13th, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Blewitt, 65th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MOLONEY—ANDERSON—August 13th, at Simla, by the Rev. Fr. Hilephonsus, R. C. Chaplain, Mr. M. Moloney, Irrigation Department, to Miss Jane Anderson.

POWELL—PUDDICOMBE—August 12th, at Vythery, by the Rev. Henry Pope, Stratford Harley LaBarte, third son of E. B. Powell, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to Laura Matilda, youngest daughter of Captain C. Puddicombe, of Manantoddy, Wynaad.

DEATHS.

HOBBS—August 13th, at Fort Allahabad, of cholera, Katherine Jane, the beloved daughter of Sergeant Charles Hobbs, Army Commissariat Department, aged 10 years 3 months and 20 days.

MASTER—August 13th, at Secunderabad, Apothecary William D. Master, of the Madras Medical Department, aged 47 years 4 months and 17 days.

RABARTS—August 12th, at Lucknow, from cholera, Emma, the beloved wife of Orderly-room Sergeant James Rabarts, 8th Brigade R. A., aged 36 years.

YORK—August 16th, at Allahabad, Kinnaird Bird, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. York, aged 15 months and 28 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872.

THE information we publish yesterday in regard to an alleged sanction of the Carwar Railway Scheme by the Secretary of State for India has excited much interest and not a little surprise in Bombay, and, we understand, has even brought a rosy flush of expectation and delight to the pale countenance of a certain firm in Elphinstone Circle, if, by almost an abuse of language, we may be allowed to speak of firms as having countenances at all. At all events we know that they are capable of joy and grief, of satisfaction and indignation (especially of indignation), and so we were not at all disposed to grudge the firm in question the temporary alleviation of its misery which our announcement was calculated to procure for it. The announcement in question came from such a source that we have no doubt about there being a certain amount of truth in it. At the time the last mail left London it was understood, in a quarter exceedingly likely to be well informed on the subject, that the Duke of Argyll had actually given his sanction to the Carwar Railway; but such a statement is quite reconcilable with the likelihood of the Carwar Railway not being constructed for many years to come. For it is quite possible for a Secretary of State to sign a document to-day and to cancel his signature to it the first thing he does on entering his office to-morrow. We have no doubt that in some sort of way—whether by signing directions to the Bombay Government to proceed with the Carwar Railway, or by stating that he would do so whenever the necessary papers were prepared—his Grace of Argyll did give reason to believe that his sanction of the scheme was an accomplished fact; but as little doubt have we that before that sanction became irrevocable something intervened which induced his Grace either to withhold his hand or to recall his instructions for the present.

For our own part we should be quite disposed to let the subject of Carwar alone at present if other people were disposed to do so, but documents of the most extraordinary description, such as that unfortunate one by Mr. Parker which we reviewed the other day, are still brought forward in the vain hope of influencing public opinion, and no sooner does the appearance of such a document give any excuse for returning to the subject, than a daily contemporary takes up the parable and begins rediscussing it in its usual lucid and interesting manner. There are also one or two points in connection with the opposition to this scheme on which a little misapprehension appears still to linger. Even the *Pioneer*—in an article which we quoted yesterday, strongly condemnatory of the scheme and still more of the manner in which it has been pushed on—has said—that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should view with some apprehension the creation of another great cotton mart so near to Bombay, is only natural, and detracts a little from the value of the Chamber's memorial against the Carwar scheme. The *Times of India* also thinks that "the phenomenon which is presented in the opposition of twenty "European firms" is worthy of reconsideration, and as it is probably prepared to go on reconsidering that phenomenon to the end of time, we may be excused for briefly referring to it and trying to show that there is nothing in the position of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which at all detracts from the value of its opposition to the construction at present of the proposed Carwar-Gudduck line.

The tendency of commerce towards certain great centres is so strong that it would be almost absurd to suppose the Carwar Railway could have any appreciable effect upon the fortunes of the twenty European firms who are in a manner opposed to it, were it not for the effect the construction of that line is likely to have in delaying the construction of other public works which are better fitted to develope the resources of the country, and to provide materials for commerce to which the merchants of Bombay may have to look ere very long in order to find the means of maintaining their present position. Cotton is almost the only thing which a railway from Carwar to Gudduck can offer as a means of repaying the combined cost of its construction and of the improvement of the harbour of Carwar; but what if, by the time the railway is constructed and the harbour is improved, there should be no cotton wanted in the harbour and none be forthcoming on the line? While we are going to lay burdens on a distressed country for the sake of constructing rails which will bring cotton quickly to the coast at a particular port, it behoves us to consider what are the prospects of the Indian cotton traffic in general. If these prospects are far from good, and if it be likely that the price offered in Europe for Indian cotton will soon fall to so low a rate as to offer little inducement to the Indian cultivators to continue producing cotton for the foreign market, immense sums will have been almost uselessly sunk in the Carwar-Gudduck railway line and in the improvement of Carwar harbour. Even if it were desirable, as matters exist at present, to have a railway line into the cotton districts about Gudduck, a line to that place from Bellary, which is already in railway communication with both Madras and Bombay, would be by far the shortest, easiest, and cheapest way of effecting that end. The distance from Bellary to Gudduck is little more than half the distance of that from the latter place to Carwar, and the natural obstacles in the way of the construction of the former line are incomparably less than those of the latter, while its local traffic would probably be much greater. But if the demand for Indian cotton in Europe and the prices offered for it are likely soon to decrease, then the construction at present of a line from Bellary to Gudduck would be almost, if not quite, as inexpedient as the construction of one from Gudduck to Carwar, and what the interests of the country would really call for is a railway line from some point between Poona and Sholapore, but nearer the former place, down the rich valley of the Krishna, and from thence to Kolapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, and, if expedient, on to Gudduck. Cotton, even at present, is not King in India, and can scarcely be said to exercise princely power; but in order to know what its prospects appear to be at present, those interested in the subject would do well to turn to a work by Mr. Robert Somers, which has recently been published, entitled, "The Southern States since the War 1870 71," or, to what is more easily accessible, the article on the same subject in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*. From these publications they may easily perceive how little chance Indian cotton has of being in the market at all within a very few years and how greatly we have been serving the real interests of this country by opposing the monstrous Carwar scheme.

The first, but by no means the most important, point in this inquiry is the amount of cotton which the Southern States of America are now producing. In 1859-60, before there was any word of the war, they produced bales 4,861,000; in 1860-61, bales 3,850,000; with the war of course the production of cotton almost entirely ceased; and in 1866, after the war was almost completely ended, it was only 1,900,000 bales; but in 1868 it amounted to 2,300,000 bales; in 1869 it was 2,700,000 bales; and in 1871, though the season was a bad one, it was 3,300,000 bales, and the probable amount for this year is "very nearly "4,000,000 bales." Now of this cotton, the best cotton, in the best districts, will pay its production if it gets a price of twelve cents, or rather less than six pence per pound, even at present; and inferior cotton must pay at somewhat less; and that in the present condition of the Southern States of America, in spite of the extreme disorganization and utter ruin which has descended upon them, and from which they have not yet recovered so as to breathe freely, much less so as to restore their producing capacities to anything (taking into account modern advances in agriculture and machinery) like what they were before the last war. This is a subject worth thinking over. The Southern States of America are already producing as much cotton, and cotton "superior in cleanliness, "strength, uniformity of fibre," as that which they produced before the war, and yet they are still in an extremely distressed condition, still very little recovered from the ruin which the war brought upon them. They are also steadily, if slowly, rising from their disastrous condition, and can we expect that, by the time this miserable Carwar-Gudduck line could be constructed, the Indian ryot will have any interest in producing cotton to be sent to Europe? It seems to us evident, from all the accounts available, that within three or four years better cotton will be produced in America than before the war, at prices at least as low as those which prevailed before the war, and to any extent which the European market may require. What, then, will the Indian ryot do, if he finds that his inferior cotton cannot find a market in Europe at even four pence a pound? Will he go on producing it for the sake of W. Nicol and Co., of the Carwar Railway, and of the backstairs department of the Government of India? Gunnoo has superstitions and weaknesses of his own, but not in that particular direction where he is as acute as a Scotch grocer. With the increase of capital, the application of machinery, and the improvement of the relationships between the negroes and their employers, the Southern States, in all human probability, cannot fail, in a short time, almost entirely to close the European market against Indian cotton. On this subject the *Edinburgh Review* remarks that "during the "cotton famine much machinery was adapted to "the shorter staple of the Surat cotton; but "since the close of the war in America only "one-half of the cotton sent from this country "to America is manufactured here." There may still remain a market beyond England, but even that is likely in time to be supplied from America. The South is almost certain to revive in its producing powers, as in other respects, to an extent such as Indian progress is in no way likely to rival. It should not be left out of view that the great demand for Indian cotton was a mere temporary demand rising out of very exceptional circumstances, and no statesman who looks to the real wants, and we may say the necessities, of this country, could think of sanctioning a railway which must look to Indian cotton as its *raison d'être*. This consideration alone is quite sufficient to raise the action of the mercantile community of Bombay, *in re* the Carwar scheme, out of the sphere of selfish interests, or at least into that purer region where individual and general interests are so inextricably commingled that to attempt to raise a false issue on the plea of individual interests is only an attempt to elude the jurisdiction of Common Sense, of Reason, and of Justice.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself L. G. S. W. sends us the following letter on the management of balls in Bombay:—

"Arrived, as it were, but yesterday from the West, wishing

JACOBABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Jacobabad complaining of some statements lately made by our correspondent at that station, but he evidently has no idea whom he is writing about. He says :—

"He appears to have written in a spirit of hostility to everybody who at the time of the late inundations were most energetic and hard-working, most probably because his own services (in his own opinion doubtless highly valuable) were not put in requisition. His criticisms are as imbecile as they are objectionable, whilst for his account of the floods he owes so much to his own imagination that it is quite necessary to send another and a true one. The breaches in the Mukunwai were caused by the rush and wash of the flood-water, which was two feet or more above the level of the water in the Nourwah. The first breach in the Mukunwai occurred at about 2 A.M. on Sunday. A party of the Rifles and doolie-wallahs were at once ordered out as a fatigue party, and Col. Mainwaring, the Brigade Major, and Major Bell, Commanding Jacob's Rifles, hastened to the spot. His account of the state of the Rifles' family lines, with its heart-rending pictures of disconsolate mothers weeping through anxiety for their dear little ones, is too good to be altered, so I will let it stand as it is. The lines in question did suffer severely.

"On Monday the military were set to work on the first bridge down the Mukunwai, as the water had eaten round the sluice at the mouth. Their efforts were not however crowned with the anticipated success, so the work at that point was stopped. On Tuesday morning the doolie-wallahs, &c., were placed under the orders of the Deputy Collector, and the whole town was turned out and made to assist in collecting material on the banks of the Nourwah. The men worked splendidly, and on Wednesday afternoon the mouth of the Mukunwai was completely closed. So far from the Deputy Collector losing his head, he displayed an unusual amount of presence of mind, and by his example inspired the men to work with a will. Who, may I be allowed to ask, is this lilliputian genius who thinks himself fit to criticise the actions of his betters? He boldly states that the authorities lost their heads. Let him beware lest he fall into the hands of the authorities, and he find himself one day without his own.

"The last paragraph in his letter shows his lamentable ignorance of facts. Such a thing as the amalgamation of the infantry and cavalry messes has never been thought of, though I have no doubt if he were to write to Government and suggest it, his persuasive pen would overcome any obstacles which may at present exist. It is a strange fact that 'our own correspondent' is so well acquainted with Khelat politics, and that official secrets which ought to be hidden in the recesses of a Government office should be known to a man whose letters do not proclaim him as holding a high station in life. Let some one beware! Breach of confidence is a punishable offence, a fact our miniature politician is doubtless aware of."

SONGS AFTER SUNSET—No. 7.

The Devil he yawned in his halls of state,
"Summon my Council," cried he, "je m'embête,
It's uncommonly slow
In my kingdom below."
And the Council rushed in,
With a bow and a grin,
For they knew that His Highness did not like to wait.

"My liver's enlarged with the heat," said he,
"And I fancy a change is the thing for me,
So I've wired to Cook
For a Tourist's Hand Book,
And I'm off by the mail
With my bag and my tail
On a tour of inspection in Western Indee."

The Devil he came by the P. and O.
For all other routes for him were too slow;
"No Canal boats for me,
If I know it," quoth he,
"For I think he's an ass
Who can travel first-class
Yet discomfort prefers for a pound or so."

The Devil he landed at Mazagon pier,
"Ha, ha," said he, "there's a church, I see, near,
And he laughed out aloud
As he noticed the crowd
Of Portuguese praying,
But he passed on, saying—
That's a sight a great deal more common than queer."

He came to a bungalow, large and fair,
That had a secret mysterious air:
"Sabar thora," quoth he,
"This is likely to be
A nice lodging for me:
There's a name up I see,
Freemason's Hall! I'm sure to be welcome there!"

Said the Devil, on Sunday, "My buggy I go—"
I'm going," quoth he, "to the Dhobi Talao;
There's one Taylor I'm told
Presches somewhat too bold
And is frightening Bombay
In a very queer way,
This won't do nohow—I shall kick up a row."

The Devil he went to the Cotton Green,
He liked to see all that was to be seen;
And tickled was he
The cheating to see,
The selling and buying,
The tricks and the lying,
By men who—all wore such a dignified mien.

Then he down to the High Court took his way,
"I must't," quoth he, "think of leaving Bombay
Without calling in
On my own kith and kin:"
And enjoyed his leisure
With profit and pleasure
As he listened enchanted to Chisholm Anstay.

His pasteboard he left at the Bishop's retreat
And noticed the idols in every street.
Liked to see the Parsees,
Squatted down on their knees,
And Mahomedans too,
Mixed with Jew and Hindoo,
Quoth he, "such a lot of religion's a treat.'

The Devil he left for Ahmedabad
With an air at once satisfied, joyous and glad.
"I've enjoyed much my stay,"
Exclaimed he "in Bombay;
But from all I can see
I may travelling be,
For my prospects therein are not at all bad."

Bombay, 19th August.

BOMBAY.

SURAT.—During last month there were 144 births and 222 deaths at Surat.

EDUCATIONAL.—Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, inspected some of the schools at Kaira last week.

THE MAMLUTDAR OF JULALPOOR.—Mr. Hurryial Mohunlal, Mamlutdar of Julalpore, in the Surat district, has been transferred to Pardee.

THE FRACAS AT VERRUMGAUM.—We hear that Mr. Little, the full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, has fixed the 24th instant for decision in the Veerumgaum Mahajun case.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Up to last week nearly Rs. 21,000 had been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a Hindoo lad, aged about eight years, named Cullian, fell from a window of the second storey of a house at Nagpada. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CHOLERA.—There were four cases of cholera reported to have occurred on Saturday and Sunday—one at Mazagon, one at Tank Bunder, one at Memonwada, and one at Chowpatty. Neither of these cases proved fatal.

A MAD DOG KILLED.—Yesterday morning one Naraen Comersey, residing in Cazee Syed Street, was bitten by a mad dog, which was immediately killed by Mr. Inspector Sweeney. But what will be done with the Hindoo?

THE KERWADA WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE.—We learn that the Kerwada widow marriage case has been committed to the Sessions Court, and will be tried on Monday next at Broach before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Session Judge of Surat.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nanu Morojee yesterday committed one Antonio Coutinho for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a Goanese named Joseph de Costa.

A PARSEE CASE OF MATRIMONIAL MAY AND DECEMBER.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Gujerat Mitra* says that old Mr. Pallonjee, the Adelphi hotel-keeper in Bombay, a gentleman sixty years of age, has married a Parsee girl of seventeen.

COLLISION.—On Saturday, whilst the steam-ship Colaba was going into dock for repairs, it came into collision with a tonic, which was upset and broken. A man who was in the tonic was severely injured, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, who arrived here about a fortnight ago to confer with His Excellency the Governor about the opening of the Purdhan Court at Rajcote, left for Kattywar on Sunday.

CHEATING.—A Hindoo named Purshotumdas Purmanandas yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against one Jayshunker Ramshunker, whom he charged with cheating in respect of two gold neck ornaments, valued at Rs. 180.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Rama Govind was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to pay a fine of seven rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment, for stealing an embroidered skull cap from the person of a child.

SUMMONSES AGAINST HINDOO MAHARAJAS OF BOMBAY.—We observe that summonses have been issued against the Hindoo Maharajas of Bombay by the District Court of Ahmedabad to give evidence in a case between the two Maharajas at that station. Service was effected on six of the Maharajas on Friday.

THE REPORTED CASE OF ENORMOUS INSOLVENCY.—We mentioned in yesterday's *Gazette* that a wealthy Marwaree merchant of this city, whose liabilities amounted to more than a crore of rupees, had stopped payment. We now learn from the *Rast Goftar* that Sir Salar Jung having advanced a large sum the Marwaree has recommenced his business as usual.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—William Mitchell, John Kelly, and Thomas Dow, seamen, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault against the person of Mr. Constable Brewin, of the water police, while in in the execution of his duty, and were fined ten rupees each, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—A lascar named Dhurma, whilst engaged painting the sides of the steam-ship Arcot, now lying in the B. I. S. N. Company's dry dock at Mazagon, accidentally fell into the dock on Saturday through the staging on which he was standing suddenly giving way. The man was seriously hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Valkia Rama and Khundoo Govind were charged with stealing a small cash-box, containing silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 40, the property of one Puttia Bapoo. The prisoners were adjudged guilty, and the first was sentenced to receive ten stripes, and the second to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Lelford, a seaman of the ship Queen of India, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment. Gustave Metrogram, another seaman of the same ship, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.—The *Rast Goftar* states that when the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were discussing the question about the Carwar Railway, a petition in favour of the project, signed by several natives merchants, was forwarded to the Chamber. As it did not meet with any success, the paper learns that the native merchants of this city intend to send a petition to the Secretary of State in favor of the railway, and it is now in course of circulation for signatures.

SIGNOR MARRAS' CONCERT.—Signor Marras' Concert will be given in the Council Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, the 31st instant.—*Deccan Herald.*

PIGEON SHOOTING.—We have the pleasure to congratulate Captain Stevenson on the success which attended his shooting at the Gymkhana on Saturday, he having won two sweeps in a splendid manner by killing all his birds on both occasions, much to the amazement of some of the cracks shooting against him. Mr. Frazer Hore won the first sweepstake, and Captain Stevenson the second and third.—*Ibid.*

THE POONA RIFLE CLUB.—The members of this promising Club, who possess Snider Rifles, compete at 200 and 500 yards to-morrow morning, and again at the same distances on Wednesday morning, weather permitting, in view to the selection of a representative team for the Deccan Challenge Cup. The eight members with the highest scores in the two days' shooting will be selected, and we believe they will not be far behind the winning squad.—*Ibid.*

CRICKET, BOMBAY VS. POONA.—This match, the best of the season, commences to-day, and will be continued to-morrow and Wednesday, and the return match is to be played on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. It is said that the Poona team are the favourites. The names of the players in both teams are given below :—

Bombay.	*Poona.*
C. H. Byrne, Esq.	Captain Bell.
W. A. Baker Esq.	Captain Coddington.
F. S. Hore, Esq.	F. W. Francis, Esq.
Captain Waudby.	Lieutenant Heath.
J. Moore, Esq.	Captain Hill.
Lieut. Johnson, R. A.	Lieutenant Kennedy.
Captain Anderson.	Captain Marshall.
W. Lang, Esq.	Lieutenant Molyneux.
W. M. Tennent, Esq.	Lieutenant Stokes.
T. Moore, Esq.	Lieutenant Stewart.
Capt. Thornill, R. A.	Lieut.-Colonel Edwardes.

HIGH COURT.—20TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

SHORT CAUSES.

733-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Nurseydass Jitram v. Sungapa bin Sewmoorty and others—Garud.

129-72—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Cowasjee Jamsetjee and others v. Charles Lionel Showers—No appearance.

241-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v. Bappoojee Narayensett and others—Judge, and Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

317-72—Latches and Crawford—Lalchund Ramdyal v. Mooljee Lackhomacy—No appearance.

342-72—Dallas and Lynch—R. A. Dallas and another v. Kavelbhoy Jayesund—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

1110-68—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Tooljaram Khooshaldass and others v. Saivoy Mulchund and another—In person.

601-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Memon Sullamon Soomar v. Memon Abba Tharu—Judge.

296-70—Shapurjee & d Thakurdass—Hajee Seedick Hajee, &c., v. Esmail Ahmed and others—Rimington, Hore, Langley.

305-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Ismail Ahmed and others v. Hajee Seedick, &c., Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

688-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Sir C. Forbes and others v. Jewraz Muccoojee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

690-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Jadowjee and others v. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

704-70—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Khatao Muccoojee y. Essa bin Kalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

821-70—Jefferson and Payne—Oomedabai, widow v. Hajee Sullamon Tyeb—Dallas and Lynch.

828-70—Tyabjee—Ahmed Gunny and another v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

861-70—Tyabjee—Moulvi Hajee Abdool, &c., v. Hajee Oosman Jan Mahomed—Jefferson and Payne.

920-70—Jefferson and Payne—Oomedbhoy Hathising and others v. Mugoolall Hargovundass and others—Thacker and Chalk.

921-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Cooverjee Pragjee and another v. Mungesh Purshotum and others—No appearance.

944-70—Tyabjee—Assoo Mohoney and another v. Burjorjee Framjee Patel—Dallas and Lynch.

946-70—Hope—Bai Avabai and others v. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Mowjee—Tyabjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

377-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ruttonbai, widow v. Veerjee Bhowan and another—No appearance.

378-72—In person—Khunder w Morojee v. Moroba Ramchunder and others—No appearance.

382-72—Jefferson and Payne—Munjee Mahomed Pallay and others v. Khoja Esmail K.—No appearance.

385-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mooljee Anundjee v. Mowjee Valjee—No appearance.

ECCLESIATICAL.

In the matter of Bombay and Kattywar Financial Association—Aga Alli Akbar, contributory. Hajee Abdool Babanee—claimant.

LONG CAUSES.

745-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Khutao Ludha v. Cursondaos Nursey and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

757-70—Shapurjee—Mithoebai, widow v. Perozbai, widow—Dallas and Lynch.

759-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essa bin Khulifa v. Khutao Muccoojee—No appearance.

793-70—Tyabjee Abdoola Dawood and others v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

799-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Futtaychund Ramjee v. Munsookdass Mugneeram—No appearance.

803-70—Shapurjee Pandoorung—Nuseerwanjee Pestonjee v. Dinshaw Eduljee—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

56-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy v. Merwanjee Nuseerwanjee—No appearance.

60-72—Hope—Pallonjee Pestonjee v. Theodore Jensen—No appearance.

325-72—Tyabjee—Radhabai, widow, and another v. Luckmidass Uljee—In person.

375-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Antonio George de Ga and others v. Manuel Antonio de Souza—No appearance.

376-73—Jefferson and Payne—Soloman Yulkart and others v. Morsarjee Neuscy—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

746-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurugopal Premsookdass v. Abdoolkhan Hajee Mahomed—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

SHORT CAUSE FOR ARGUMENT.

361-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjevundass Madhowdass and another v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy M.—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, 620 tons, Captain W. Ashton, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Aleppy, with a cargo of 14,000 maunds salt, and a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. DELTA, 1,019 tons, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 86½ chests Malwa opium, 1,649 bales cotton, and 100 cases brandy.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER MEINAM, from Galle and Pondicherry, arrived in Madras roads on Friday morning, with the following passengers :—

From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralli, and Messrs. Hukett and Potts.
From Singapore to Madras—Three natives.
From Galle to Madras—Mr. Mastrodominico and Capt. Horschell.
From Pondicherry to Madras—Mr. Sullivan and servant; and three natives—deck.

THE S. S. ATALANTA.

NOTHING apparently has yet been seen of this unfortunate steamer at Galle. The Peshawar would have come into port on Friday afternoon were it not for the delay occasioned by going out of her way to look after the steamer in distress. Not only was the Atlanta's screw disabled, the key of the shaft being broken, but the steering apparatus had also got out of working order, and it did not seem as if she could be steered by sails. Her position therefore, if a gale came on, would be very serious; but, the captain, who came on board the Peshawur, preferred taking his risk of "drifting into Galle" to giving the P. and O. Company a claim for salvage over a cargo valued at upwards of £150,000 by claiming the assistance of the mail boat. The Atalanta had then been some seven days out from Bombay, and besides her cargo of 10,100 bales of cotton, she had four passengers on board. Her commander seemed much discouraged by his ill-luck, but determined to do the best he could for the owners, &c.—*Ceylon Observer.*

THE S. S. ARAL.

AN enquiry will, we hear, be made on Monday into the circumstances attending the collision which resulted in the sinking of the Aral. Mr. Yates, the pilot who was in charge of the Khedive when the collision took place, has already returned to Calcutta, and will be examined on Monday. The stories which have been current regarding the manner in which the accident occurred differ so much in details, that we have not thought it advisable to publish them, but we hope that at the enquiry on Monday full information will be elicited. The Aral is lying near the right bank of the river, a little above the "big house" in the Botanical Gardens. She is in an upright position, and the greater parts of the masts appear above the water. The flags (the "Blue Peter" and another) remain at the mast heads, and the upper rim of the funnel and the ensign are visible at low water. An anchor-boat is moored near the sunk ship.—*Englishman.*

A correspondent writes to the *Englishman* :—

Sir,—I visited the ill-fated steamer Aral yesterday, for the purpose of inspection, and found the Government anchor-boat alongside. Her position (a critical one) is as follows :—Abreast of the lower end of the King of Oude's premises, 600 feet from Dr. Anderson's house at the Botanical Gardens, and about 180 feet from the foreshore, sunk in 12 fathoms water; head up stream, fair with the channel, and perfectly upright. The water at 5 P.M. was just below her forecastle. She has settled down about two feet in the bed of the river since Tuesday. The bed of the river, I may remark, in this bight, is sandy, and the current strong, with a strong under-current, consequently scour is going on under her bottom at an alarming rate, and I apprehend that she will soon be going the way of so many of her ill-starred sisters in this treacherous Hooghly if immediate measures be not soon applied; doubtless something can be saved, such as masts, rigging, yards, steam winches, funnel, and perhaps a portion of her cargo, but it must be done at once, or I fear she will become totally lost.

"SCHOOL"—FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. LEWIS' COMPANY.

LAST night Mr. Lewis' company appeared before an audience so numerous that all available space in the Grant Road Theatre was utilised. Of the performance of Robertson's charming comedy "School" we can but say it was of a kind to which unfortunately the Bombay public have been strangers for many years—it was so fresh, so well filled in all its parts, so sparkling, that involuntarily, every hand in the house applauded the chief performers again and again. We advise those who have not seen "School" to go to the Theatre for the sake of the comedy, and those who love good acting not to miss the same duty. Mrs. Lewis as the impulsive, natural, and vivacious boarding house lady is worth going fifty miles to see, and the representatives of Krux and the aged fop are almost equally admirable.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

VEERAMGAUM.—The total fall of rain registered at Veerumgaum up to the 15th inst. amounted to 23 inches and 92 cents.

KUTCH.—From the weather report of Kutch for the week ending 11th August, we observe that the total fall of rain registered amounted to 14 inches and 89 cents. This was a little more than the total of the last year. Sowing operations had already commenced throughout the country, and crops of bajree and other grain, such as jowaree, khorud, &c., were flourishing, and should no heavy rain fall for about three or four weeks, the season would be an exceptionable one. Locusts were reported in a few villages, but have not yet done any damage to the crops. Weather was close. There were a few cases of fever and diarrhœa. Cattle were free from disease.

NOTES OF A HEATHEN HOLIDAY.

ON Sunday forenoon any person moving about the Fort or the native town could observe that the people passing and repassing him, in groups and singly, were more excited than usual, and that the dresses worn by them were not those of common days—witness that little Hindoo girl, with jewels in her nose and rings in her ear, who can scarcely trot by the side of her father because of her feet being manacled by heavy silver bangles; and in the afternoon the hum of many voices rose from the shore at Back Bay and floated into cars a long way off. It did not require many years' residence in India to suggest that these were the symptoms of a native holiday, and as to what "burra deen" it was, a consultation with the Calendar settled the matter, and showed that the festival of Narul Poonam was being enacted at our doors, and that we were at last in the midst of the Cocoanut Day of which our servants have been talking for a month past, and to celebrate which rightly Bunnias and Bhattias have been determining to exercise alike their purse, their intelligence, and their ingenuity. As the sight is one of the great events of the year in Bombay we lost no time in making our way to the head-quarters of the revels, and were fortunate enough to get a good coign of vantage in the vicinity of the Bay. And what a picture was there! Pantomimists, and gorgeous Oriental spectacle makers at home, hide your heads! There is nothing in your art like this. Your crowds, tricked out, eked out, to cover a stage and look a multitude, are laughable compared with the myriads that now swarm upon the sands and hide nearly every blade of green upon the Maidan; your tinsel dresses, in gaudy colours, embroidered with gilt and of eccentric cuts, to meet a vulgar idea of Eastern life, are miserable before this huge and ever-moving mass of colour and this living kaleidoscope of costume. And what is the brz trained in the mouths of your performers to the gigantic hum raised without effort by the tens of thousands here? A child's trumpet to a Titan band—the trickle of a rivulet to the sounding whirl of Niagara. Looking towards the sea, the time nearer five in the afternoon than four, a great crowd of Hindoos is seen moving on the skirts of the sea, the worm-eaten piles, relics of the shore mania and the crash of sixty-five, standing like giants supremely heedless of the Lilliputians swarming at their feet, and the sun making his rays form upon the water a long path of shimmering light which is broken every instant by the splash of a far-thrown offering to the deity supposed to rule the waves. On the Maidan, and on the road running out to Mabalar Hill, the sight is not less picturesque. No Derby course could be more crowded with vehicles and people. The ground on the Back Bay road cannot be seen because it is covered with people who are streaming along in all the beauty of white clothes and red head-dresses; the riding course is filled with Hindoos and Mussulmans who have performed their devotions and are watching others going to do likewise; down Church Gate Street, and out of Marine Lines, there is a continual traffic of carriages and pedestrians. Here passes an old woman who can scarcely totter; here a man carrying a child whose coat is embroidered with gold and whose little round cap seems composed of one golden tissue; now, a carriage, at the horse's head of which the coachman has to walk because of the crowd that presses on its shoulders and haunches and can scarcely clear themselves from its feet, passes along filled with a Hindoo and his jealously-guarded family, who peep out upon the scene through the venetian windows; now a band of long-cloaked Arabs, arm-in-arm, move on with the crowd, joking and being joked, after the manner of an Oriental's stately chaff, and these are followed by long-haired, dirty-looking men from the Punjab; there goes a company of Parsee young men, there a lot of sturdy coolie women, there an ashen-coloured, long-haired fakeer, carrying a huge stick, and there is the typical fat and thriving Bunnia leading a girl by the hand adorned with flowers and jewels. But the changes in the crowd are endless and could not be repeated. One thing noticeable is that nearly every native carries a cocoanut and some flowers in one hand and an umbrella in the other; and another matter worth attention is the noble background of buildings with which this animated picture is ornamented—the new Post Office, the Public Works Department, the National Bank of India, Watson's Hotel, and all the other edifices which were praised by the newly-landed Viceroy, standing out with a conspicuously fine effect. Speaking of umbrellas, what a change has suddenly come upon the scene! While our backs were turned to the sea, a large black cloud had passed over the sun, blotted out the silver path, and settled above the crowd. Now it opens and sends down a deluge, and where is the great bouquet of colours that our eyes were delighted with a minute ago? Gone like the changes in a dream. Now there is nothing to be seen in front of us, or for a mile on either side, but spread umbrellas—a suddenly upgrown field of mushrooms! Yet there is interest in even this changed scene, for the umbrellas are of all shapes, sizes, and colours. Here are some poor fellows who have no umbrellas, but their ingenuity is equal to the vigour of the pitiless downpour, and by one taking off a part of his garments, while others hold up its corners, they suffer discomfort only about the feet. Here is a strange sight indeed. Two blind beggars, who were lying by the side of the road beating their breasts and asking charity in a monotonous voice in the name of Bhugwan, are lying there still, evidently caring nothing for the deluge that threatens to swamp them. But the cloud passes off, the silver path, now becoming golden, is restored, the variegated mushrooms disappear, and the crowd resumes its march down to the sea. True, the roads are slightly altered; what part of them was ground into dust before by the feet of the multitude has now become mud of a consistence so thin that as sandals splash through it they bespatter the face and chests of the recumbent beggars who are pleading in the name of Bhugwan as before. We leave our place of vantage and go down among the devotees. The sand is wet and more like mud than sand, but we are not to be deterred by the rivulets and pools left by the receded tide, and we plod, and stagger, and jump, till we are under the shadow of the monumental piles. We fix our eyes on some of the people who have, cocoanut and fruit in hand, splashed like us to the edge of the water, and we single out one and watch his operations. He slips out of his shoes, leaving them in the care of a coolie scant of clothing, who has a score of similar shoes (all covered with mud and of a shape half sandal and half ordinary shoe) ranged in a row before him. A Brahmin, with no clothing beyond loin cloths, slips up to our friend, and after a short conversation, evidently of a commercial character, the two proceed a little way into the sea. There the Brahmin prays a prayer, the burden of which is that the monsoon being well over, God will be pleased to keep the sea quiet so that ships may move along it in safety. Our friend repeats the prayer, and then throws into the sea some holy water which the Brahmin has poured into the hollow of his hand from a lotah, then some red paint, also given by the Brahmin, then the flowers, then some rice, and last of all the cocoanut—these being, we suppose, the emblems of the produce of the land, and as such best fitted for presentation to the deity. The Brahmin then daubs his finger in a dish that looks like a rouge plate and makes a "poojah mark" on his disciple's brow, and the ceremony is at an end. According to his means our friend presents the Brahmin with a sum ranging from one pie to twenty-four, and if he be inclined to be more generous he may, for a small present in exchange, have a sacred thread, of which the Brahmin has a large bundle, tied round his wrist, and have the advice given to him that he will do well if he keeps that thread intact till the end of the Dewalee festival. He goes to the coolie and picks his shoes out from the rest, and then takes up his place in the homeward march in which many thousands have gone before him. We noticed that the cocoanuts, if they were not taken out from the sea again by careful worshippers, were scrambled for with much zeal by naked coolies, who sometimes swam out a little distance and there invited the devotees to throw in their offerings and just see how they would struggle for them. These coolies afterwards resold the nuts, which again were sold at a reduced rate to those who had no cocoanut of their own, and thus the sea deity was robbed of a number of individual offerings. It seemed great hardihood to snatch an offering placed on the altar of a god and turn it into a market commodity, but as the Brahmins did not quarrel about it, but even assisted in the traffic, we supposed it was all right, and that the sea deity winked at these peculiarities. Beggars swarmed among the crowd, which seemed to be regarded as a fat fowl for plucking by priest and scamp. One girl followed us till we were tired of her pertinacity, although had our tempers not been somewhat soured by the difficulty of getting to firm land again we might have been led into generosity by her constant cries of, "Sahib, Sahib, give one pice; Sahib very good captain, give one pice; Sahib one very fine gentleman, Sahib one burra captain, he give pice." We were not captains, but our feelings were titillated after the manner of the poor little Cockney who tendered double the proper amount of his fare to Cabby because, in reply to a question about the price of the journey, that gentleman answered cunningly, "Och, I'll lave it to your honour, Kurnel." We elbowed our way through the crowd which was gathered on the top of the railway embankment, and proceeded to Marine Lines, where a fair was being held for the amusement of the worshippers. We were not tempted even by the sound of conch shells and an occasional tom-tom to remain longer by the sea side, but we fain would have returned to see what was to be done with a black ram, with gilded horns, and wreathed in flowers, which was being led to the sands by a score or so of jubilant Hindoos. The fair was a curious enough sight in its way. Rings of people here and there watched the feats of wrestlers, and not less were the fencers patronised by spectators. These fencers are curious looking mortals. Little leather shields are buckled on to their arms, and they wield swords made not of cold Damascus but the less dangerous material of leather. They face each other at twenty yards distance, eyeing each other with apparent ferocity. Swinging their swords, they advance, in a style not unlike an awkward horse's amble, going from side to side and drawing up their legs. When they meet they make feints and retire in the same high-stepping manner, and then go forward again and belabour each other with a vigour that would be serious to some of them were it not for the great dexterity they manifest in warding off blows with their little targets. The number of baskets of toys exhibited was very great; and if toys are a gauge of a nation's civilisation, native-manufactured tin engines and steamboats, though coarse and daubed with paint, are favourable signs of India's advancement, considering that when railways were introduced here the people worshipped the "fire-horses" as gods and devils. Ice-creams and soda-water seemed to be the strongest tipple on the ground, and as for eatables there was no end of sugar cane, roasted maize, pomegranates, hulwa, curry, and a compound of garlic and onions, which, as it was boiled on the ground, men blowing up the fires with hollow bamboo tubes, spread its smell far and near. Leaving the Marine Lines, we went to the Esplanade, where another strange sight presented itself, the ground being crowded with swings, some double-tiered, and others not unlike Persian wheels, the weight of the people keeping the buckets perpendicular. The way in which these merry-go-rounds groaned and creaked made us have doubts about their safety, and we wondered whether anybody ever inspected these vehicles so that the chance of accidents occurring might be reduced. They were never at rest; no sooner was one batch of fellows off the wooden elephants, tigers, or leopards (which do similar duty in Indian festivals to that undertaken by wooden horses in fairs at home), than another brown-legged company was on, shouting "chilao" to the keeper of the merry-go-round with all their might, making a pretty Babel when amalgamated with the other noises of the gathering. It was very amusing to see the enthusiasm and humour of some of the riders, some of whom flogged up their steeds with their oil-skin umbrellas, while one or two tender Orientals leaned over the necks of their Rosinantes and gently rubbed their cheeks to encourage them to greater speed. Perhaps the most comical sight in the fair was two fakeers, with long, dirty brown hair, their face and body and legs covered with ashes, holding on to their elephants with the air of men who took their pleasures very sadly; and every time that the machine turned and brought their bare legs and ghastly faces to view, another pair of fakeers, equally ugly, manifested signs that they wished it would stop and allow them to have their turn of enjoyment. These beggars must have done a good day's work, or they would scarcely have ventured on such extravagance. The elephants, leopards, and horses were, by the way, of curious construction. Everybody knows how a native-drawn horse looks, and if they will just take one of these and make the legs more like puddings, the bodies more like barrels, and the heads like small squares of wood with ears, they will have a true conception of the horses at the fair; the elephants were just square blocks of wood, with four pegs stuck on for legs, and another peg, with a curl in it, stuck before and behind for trunk and tail respectively; the leopards were blocks painted brown and spotted, the fact that it was either a leopard or cheetah that was intended being evidently meant to be conveyed through the spots alone. We give these particulars for those who may be curious about Hindoo art. But even a Hindoo festival and fair get tiresome, and wending our way among the lanes of men and women who sat squatting on the ground selling their wares of food, fruit, or toys, and passing the booths from which many a Hindoo child bought its "fairing," we turned homewards while the hour was yet early enough to permit the sounds of the bells of the Cathedral and St. Andrew's to mingle with the noises which we started with saying were characteristic of a heathen holiday.

SIX YEARS' LIMITATION IN IMPLIED CONTRACTS.

[Before Sir Charles SARGENT and Mr. Justice MELVILL.]

NARO GUNESH V. MAHOMED KHAN.

THIS was a special appeal (No. 179 of 1872) from the decision of Mr. R. F. Mactier, District Judge of Sattara, in appeal No. 60 of 1871 reversing the decree of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Mr. Krishnarao Vittal Vinchoorkur, in original suit No. 1,307 of 1868.

Naro Gunesh sued to recover from Mahomed Khan the sum of Rs. 968-12-0, being the cost of repairs made by the plaintiff (Naro) to a bungalow belonging to the defendant. Naro alleged that in the months of May, June, and July 1865, Mahomed employed him (Naro) to make the repairs, and agreed that the bungalow was to remain in Naro's possession with power to let it and to apply the rent received from tenants to the payment of the amount expended on the repairs; that the bungalow was to remain with Naro till the whole amount was paid off; that the defendant, however, violated this agreement by himself receiving the rent and refusing to hand over the key of the bungalow to plaintiff. The suit was filed on the 31st October 1868, the plaintiff stating the cause of action to have arisen on the 1st November 1865, the day on which Mahomed Khan received the rent and refused to give the key.

The defendant, among other objections, pleaded the statute of limitation. The first Court decreed the claim in plaintiff's favour, holding that the suit was not barred by limitation. In appeal, Mr. Mactier reversed the decision, holding the claim barred, and recorded the following finding on the issue of limitation :—

"As to limit, the cause of action is here stated to arise from the time 'when the defendant took the rent and management of this bungalow into his own hands,' thereby breaking the alleged contract to let it remain in plaintiff's hands till all repairs were paid for by rent received by plaintiff. This is said to have happened when the tenant left on the 1st Nov. 1865, and the limit would be three years; and as the suit was filed on the 31st October 1868, this limit is saved, if the real cause of action arose on the 1st November; as to this, there is some rather *kutcha* evidence as to the agreement between the parties; and as to this, it is stated that plaintiff was told by defendant 'to do the repairs and cut the costs out of rent,' that no limit of expense was specified, and from this there can be no doubt that plaintiff was employed to do the repairs, as he says; and it is in evidence that Mahomed was present when Naro said 'he would do the repairs and cut them out of the rent,' and that Mahomed gave a tacit assent to this: had he not consented, he should have said so distinctly, and I think the whole of the conversation reported amounts to an implied agreement that plaintiff was to be repaid. * * * * I think, therefore, that this would be sufficient to show the claim to be within limit, if it were proved clearly that plaintiff was to draw the rent as a sort of 'pledgee' of this, till he was repaid for the repairs; but if *not* so proved, then the time when the repairs for which this money is now claimed were completed would be the time when the cause of action would arise. As to what the agreement was about the plaintiff getting the rent direct from the tenant, a breach of which contract is one alleged cause of action, witness No. 89 says, 'defendant said to plaintiff, if the repairs will only come to Rs. 100 or 150, do you do this and take the money from the rent.' I do not think this shews that plaintiff had authority to draw the rent direct or manage about the letting, for had it been so, the plaintiff, as being in authority over the house, would have *let* the house as well as drawn the rent of it, and he did neither one nor the other, and it does not appear from Captain Britten's evidence (No. 87) that *he* considered the plaintiff the owner at all, though he says plaintiff came for the rent once, and he (87) did not pay him, but defendant, whose two receipts for the rent are produced and are signed by the defendant, whose authority in chief over the house seems to have existed up to the 1st November at any rate; and if *his* did, that of plaintiff could *not* have existed, and plaintiff's claim cannot therefore date from 1st November, but from an earlier date, that of the completion of repairs to his house for which this money is claimed; and as to this, the evidence shows *these* to have been completed for the most part before August 1865. There was whitewashing going on while the tenant was in the house, which, as he left on the 1st November, must have been completed before then, and this would be the time from which the plaintiff's cause of action would arise, if he was *not* (as I consider he was *not*) in the management of the house, as far as taking the rent went, and here, too, the claim seems to be barred, for the cause of action to recover money expended by plaintiff on the defendant's house would arise whenever the repairs were done which plaintiff paid for, and as it is clear they were completed before 31st October 1865, it seems equally clear that his claim, filed 3 years after 31st October 1865, is now barred. On the 1st issue, therefore, I must find the claim to be out of limit for two reasons—1st, that the plaintiff had nothing to do with collecting the rent of the house, letting it or managing it, but that this was done by defendant; 2nd, that the completion of the repairs for which plaintiff's claim has been made was made before the 31st October 1865, and more than 3 years before this suit was filed. The Subordinate Judge's decree therefore must be reversed, with costs

be relied upon, and no one could say what the result might be. In respect of the remark he is further reported as making the plaintiffs may I think well press him though absent as evidence on their behalf; for he states, "He recollected dining in the bungalow in question, many years ago, with Mr. John Fleming, and at that time a nuisance existed there, but that nuisance had grown much worse of late owing to the erection of the pumping works." I venture to think that any reliance on the glorious uncertainty of the law in such a case as the present, was a slender reed to lean upon, as the law seems to me to be perfectly well established, that apart from an express Act of the Legislature, one man or any body of men, however large, cannot be clean at the expense, and to the damage and nuisance of even a single individual. In conclusion, I have to express the obligation of the Court to the learned counsel on both sides for the numerous authorities they have cited, and the instructive comments with which they have accompanied them. The formal decree of the Court will be drawn up in the way indicated in this judgment, when dealing with the different branches of the case.

Mr. Anstey said he understood the order to be that damages were to be paid down to the institution of the suit, and as to the rent or damages which subsequently accrued the defendants were to pay these before the 1st of December.

Mr. Justice Green said there was no order to that effect, because he could not see how he could give damages or rent after the institution of the suit.

Mr. Anstey said that limitation in point of time only extended to the past and not down to the time of the Court giving decree. This was a suit concerning an injunction or damages, and it was competent to award a mandatory injunction, a course which would clearly take in all that had been done or suffered to be done since the institution of the suit.

Mr. Justice Green—This order seems to me the proper one to me take, and I only wished to know whether these terms of the non-issue of the injunction were acquiesced in by you, and whether you wished this to appear in the decree.

Mr. Anstey said he would not press the point about the intervening time, but with regard to the three months of which his Lordship had spoken, he thought that if the terms of the section were looked at, it would be seen to authorise his Lordship in giving not merely three months' damages down to the commencement of the action, but three months down to the date of the giving of the notice of the action. If this were concurred in, his clients would be entitled to damages for one month more.

A brief discussion on the terms of the section ensued, after which

Mr. Anstey said that the course his Lordship had taken was perfectly satisfactory, and he thought the decree had better stand unaltered.

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

FROM 1ST TO 7TH AUGUST.

SULTAN ALI BIN MANO, of the Howshabee tribe, arrived in Aden on the 1st instant on a friendly visit to the Resident, and left on the 5th. Shaik Ali bin Haidara, the brother of the Akrabee Chief, is now in Aden on a visit.

The country is perfectly quiet, and supplies are plentiful. Rain has fallen heavily in the Lahej country during the past fortnight.

It having been found impossible to capture the fortress of Kankeban by assault, the Turkish Commander has withdrawn the greater number of his troops to Sana, and has merely left sufficient to continue the investment of the fort.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A SHOCK of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Hushiapore on the 3rd of August.

MR. MORRIS, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, held a Durbar at Khundwa on the 9th instant, and left the same evening by train for Nagpore.

THE Government of India have sanctioned plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 1,12,282 for the buildings and works proposed at the Mettapollium station on the Neilgherry branch of the Madras Railway.

FROM the Administration Report of the official year 1871-72 on the Madras Railway, it appears that during the year Rs. 24,200 were paid as compensation to the relatives of passengers who lost their lives in the Cheyaur Bridge accident in 1870.

THE Government of India have declined to sanction the additional Budget grant of Rs. 38,000 asked for, in view to complete the Telegraph Offices at Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Bellary, and Negapatam, or to agree to a transfer being made from the allotment for the Telegraph office at Madras, as that allotment may probably be required for the purpose for which it was assigned. They have however sanctioned the completion of the buildings referred to, and in view to admit of funds being formally assigned for the purpose, have authorised the Local Government to apply for an additional grant, if necessary, in submitting the regular estimate for 1872-73.

AN UPROARIOUS MAGISTRATE.—The Editor of the *Hitavadhini* says that he happened, quite by accident, to be at the Court of a Deputy Magistrate one day, and was surprised to find him in a fit of passion and to hear him howl at the Amlas, and, at times, call the suitors, according to their degrees of respectability, by names. Now and then his loud vociferations and threats so far intimidated the ignorant suitors and witnesses that they actually trembled through fear, and forgot what they were saying. We hear that a few days back he fell out with the Mooktears in open court, and when, after an interchange of abusive language with each other, they were about to come to blows, the latter ran out of the court, followed, to some distance, by the former. Government may easily arrive at the truth if it would only institute the needful enquiries.

LOCAL revenue officers have been cautioned against taking over on behalf of Government under-tenures or farms of persons whose property has been declared, under section 184 of the Code of Crimininal Procedure, to be at the disposal of Government, without first satisfying themselves whether the under-tenure or farm is likely to result in a loss to Government. An instance recently occurred in which the Government had not only to pay to the landlord a sum of money considerably in excess of the rents collected, but was also sued by one of the co-sharers in the tenure for a refund of his share of the amount advanced as zarpeshgi.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE RECOVERY OF ARREARS OF RENT FROM RYOTS.—From reports which have been received, it appears that arrears of rents from ryots not holding transferable tenures in Government khas mehals have hitherto been realized either by the enforcement of the old summary procedure under Section 23, Regulation VII. of 1799, although that procedure has been repealed, or by applying the certificate procedure Act VII (B. C.) of 1868, which can be enforced for the recovery of arrears of rent from the holders of transferable tenures only (see definition of "Tenure" in section 1 of the Act). The Board of Revenue now direct district officers to clearly understand that arrears due from ryots not holding transferable tenures must be sued for in the Civil Court, or recovered by process of destraint, either under Act X. of 1859, or Act VIII. (B. C.) of 1869, whichever may be in force in the district.—*Ibid.*

THE appointment of cinchona analyst lately offered to Dr. B. Simpson, Civil Surgeon of Patna, has, we understand, been declined by that officer.—*Englishman.*

JUDGE'S ORDERS TO REPORTERS.—We wonder what the British public would have said if Chief Justice Boville had suggested that no reports of the evidence in the Tichborne case should be published whilst the case was sub-judice, and how much attention would have been paid to his suggestions by Editors, unless the case had been heard within closed doors. Both Judges and counsel in England know that, in dealing with the press, they are dealing with a power quite as strong as themselves beyond the four walls of the Courts, and so make no attempt to prevent a report of a case appearing. Even the House of Commons, when a member takes it into his head to suggest that strangers are present, which results in the reporters being turned out, finds nearly as full a report of its proceedings in the columns of the papers the next morning as if the strangers had continued present, and never attempts to interfere. But Judges in this country have frequently shown a jealous interference with the privileges of the press which it is difficult to account for, seeing that many of them have in their earlier days been glad to contribute to the columns of Indian newspapers. If a Judge wishes a report of a case not to be inserted, it would be only courteous on his part to communicate with the Editors on the subject, instead of dictating to the reporters, who have been allowed to be present in open Court all day wasting their time; for the reporters' notes are the property of their employers, who can make what use of them they think fit. In the case of Loving, which has led us to make these remarks, the public has fortunately suffered no loss, as full reports have lately appeared of the examination of all the witnesses before the Magistrate; but if the matter were one of great public interest, we should feel justified in using our own discretion in obeying or disregarding the Judges' orders to the reporters.—*Ibid.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the vanishing healthy rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by al. Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand London.

ANTIDOTE TO SNAKEBITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

DEAR SIR,—On my coming to Ghazeepore, I sent to Mr. Richardson of Jounpore for some of his powder, with a view to trying its efficiency, as deaths from snakebite are of rather frequent occurrence in this district. Mr. Richardson accordingly sent me a supply *gratis*, and this I distributed to all the police stations in the district, with instructions how to use it. The result has been several reported cures; but as the snakes said to have bitten the patients were either never seen, or, if seen, not killed and produced, as directed by me, I gave the snakes the benefit of the doubt, and pronounced them to be either harmless, or at all events non-poisonous ones, until the 12th July, on which date a woman, a Bharrin, in the Zaron station circle, went early in the morning to collect fuel and got bitten on the back of her hand; her husband hearing her scream ran to her rescue, disabled the snake, and took both his wife and the snake to the police station, which was luckily not far distant. When the woman arrived at the station, carried in on a charpoy, she was almost unconscious; however one of Mr. Richardson's powders was given to her, when a small quantity of white frothly matter flowed from her mouth and nostrils, but she did not appear to get any better. A second dose was however, after a short interval, given, and some more of the frothy substance exuded from her mouth and nostrils, and the woman seemed to revive slightly, when a third dose was administered, and on this occasion the woman, apparently with an effort, vomited up as it were a large quantity of the frothy substance before alluded to, and from that moment revived rapidly, and was in a short time sent home perfectly cured. I ought here to mention that while the woman was under the influence of the poison she was well soused with cold water, as this is an essential part of the treatment. When the woman was brought to the thannah *one of the fangs of the snake was found sticking in the wound.* The dead snake was sent in to me, and I sent it to the Civil Surgeon, who pronounced it to be a *cobra.* It was between 4 and 5 feet long, and the Civil Surgeon *stated that the snake had lost one of its fangs*; but this fact, when sending the snake to him, I had purposely avoided communicating to the Civil Surgeon. I next sent for the woman, and on her hand, where the snake had bitten her, a tumour about the size of a pigeon's egg had formed. She was also sent by me to the Civil Surgeon for examination, who stated that the punctures on her hand certainly appeared like those from snake bite. The natives have a firm faith in the antidote, and the woman herself is a living testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Richardson's antidote; and surely the remedy is worthy a trial by Doctors Fayrer and Shortt. I do not know who or what Mr. Richardson is, beyond that he lives in Jounpore, and, I believe, is somewhat of a quack doctor; but he appears to have at all events hit upon a real antidote to snakebite.

R. L. F. MCMULLIN,
Offg. District Supt. of Police, Ghazeepore.

THE "REBELLION" OF JODHPORE'S SON.

ON the 4th the Maharajah and thakoors had sent a message to Nagore. Zorawur Singh was told that if he withdrew he would be pardoned; but that his supporters could only be promised their lives. On the 5th an answer was returned that he would fight, unless an unconditional pardon were granted. Of course the dignity of the Rajah would not permit him to agree to this; an advance will, therefore, be made. Fugitives from Nagore state that the ryots had every hope that the support of the British Government, the promise of which they had heard was probable, would produce a peace; they are, however, in the depths of despair, as they must suffer from both parties should a siege occur. The wretched bunniahs are said to be up to their knees in mud, concealing their wealth, but the Rajpoot ruffian, kept long out of his pay, may be trusted to find out anything in the shape of loot. It is also stated that as the rebels were deepening the city ditch a long piece of the wall fell down; this they are repairing, but it is hoped that the advance of some artillery and cavalry from Mondwa will frustrate their design. Some of the mutineer sepoys of 1857, together with other adventurers are said to have joined the insurgents. The rebels are reported to have come upon large supplies of ammunition and other good things stored up long ago.—*Pioneer.*

THE CHOLERA CACOZYME.

OUR contemporary, the *Indian Medical Gazette*, seldom appears without giving to the world one or more articles on the subject of cholera. At the present time, when the ghost of cholera, stalking its victims in our immediate neighbourhood, disturbs our fears, we look with something like avidity at our contemporary's pages, hoping for the long-expected remedy, or at least for something new of the nature of the disease, or the means by which it spreads. The August number tells us something—tells us many things—of the "etiology and hygiene" of cholera, in an article too long to be fully discussed in a daily paper, but deserving more than a passing notice. But first, let it be understood that the writer begins with a hypothesis, fabricates many more, and ends with the same. "Give me a liver long enough, and a place to stand on, and I shall up-root the earth." Be it known then that the newest thing out in cholera literature is this: the disease is essentially a molecule—a "cacozyme," which, being swallowed or breathed, or imbibed somehow, ferments in the blood when brought in contact with certain waste tissues which are to be found in our veins. If the "waste tissue" be in excess, the fermentation is presumably greater, and the result is the series of symptoms we denominate cholera. How does the cacozyme get into the blood? asks the writer. Answer—"As a rule by breathing a vitiated atmosphere." And how is the atmosphere vitiated? "By exhalations from cholera excretions in the earth; cholerous clothes confined in boxes; *graveyards in hot weather.*" A man breathing this vitiated atmosphere, if his health be not up to the mark, becomes the subject of the disease. If in strong health he may imbibe the cacozyme without getting cholera the system throwing off the products of the fermentation as quickly as produced. But though apparently in perfect health this individual has become a most dangerous mortal. "The products of fermentation" are issuing for several days in his breath, perspiration, &c., &c. "and he vitiates the surrounding atmosphere wherever he goes." Thus our dearest friend may be a veritable death's head, breathing forth a horrible plague! *Horresco referens!* Luckily the wind lays hold of these emanations, dilutes and dispels them, as a puff of smoke from a cheroot is diffused through a room and disappears. Thus diluted the emanations can do no harm. It is only in the immediate vicinity of infected or dangerous persons that the atmosphere engrafts its deadly virus on another. In this way each attendant on cholera patients becomes a focus of the disease, even though he remains in good health. Low state of health, "malaise," produced by bad diet or disease, renders an individual more susceptible to cholera "*as evidenced by the very great readiness with which it is communicated by the doctor or attendants to patients in a hospital who are under treatment for other diseases.*" Is this latter fact admitted by medical men? If so, how reprehensible is it that medical men in attendance on cholera patients should visit those sick of other diseases! They and the hospital attendants should be in strict quarantine. And thus is raised a great question, whether cholera cases should not be removed from the charge of regimental medical officers to a central hospital, where the medical staff would attend to them, and to them alone. Certainly no person who waits on cholera cases should mix with the general community. We believe the "cacozyme" has never been caught, and the whole theory of its existence may be "skittles." But if, as Doctor Oughton, who wrote the article asserts, doctors do frequently communicate the disease to their patients, the sooner they are prevented from doing so the better.—*Pioneer.*

THE LATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

THE appointment of Mr. J. K. Bythell to a seat in the Legislative Council has taken every body by surprise, including the nominee himself. Mr. Bythell is a young merchant, who has distinguished himself as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce by a faculty for the despatch of business, and a facility of speech uncommon in the rank and file of mercantile society. The merchants are said to be gratified by the selection, and the general public is quite inclined to accept it as an earnest of the liberality and advancement of the Government. Mr. Narayen Wasoodew—nother nomination—is a young Hindoo gentleman, who speaks English with quite remarkable purity and freedom from accent; active, energetic, and liberal, but free from the cant of progress; of straightforward and simple manners, and possessing a satisfactory personal character and individuality apart from mere wealth. Too many of our legislators have been but the dumb figures standing for so many lakhs of rupees, justifying, perhaps, the solemnity and respectability of wealth, but content to be little more than gilded caryatides in the House of State. Perhaps when you are very rich, things come so easily to you, that you give over trying to be clever, and devote all your energies to the task of taking care of your precious self. Usually rich people and legislative councillors are elderly, and the disease of Anno Domini pays upon their vital force. Mr. Bythell is young and fresh, his prejudices have not congulated into mulish obstinacy, nor is he oppressed by a weight of principles, as men are apt to call the more fallacious of the habits of thought into which they fall by dint of years, of one-sided contemplation of things, selfishness, and stupidity. The *Times of India* thinks if the power of speech is the qualification, that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee should also have been chosen for the Council. But there are speakers and speakers—Mr. Bythell is said to speak remarkably well, and besides is a man of great intelligence. Now, Mr. Nowrojee speaks a great deal, and, as the audience often refuses to listen, I am sure it is very good of him. Perhaps the turn of the excellent Mr. Nowrojee will come some day. Meanwhile I don't quite see why the talent of public speech should be depreciated, and least of all by the press, which lives on volubility and does—or ought to do—its best to talk well continually. Colonel Kennedy, R.E., retains his place in the Council, while Mr. Sassoon retires. I know nothing about the Chief of Miraj a Marathi, who enters the circle of lawmakers. Now that the official omnibus is full, we shall doubtless see some progress; the new names and faces are at least refreshing to see.

"Smack went the whip, round went the wheels
Was n't never folks so glad."

Well, not very glad perhaps, for it is a cynical, unbelieving world, and there is much to be done, and a heavy amount of arrears to be got through. Yet it is impossible to refrain from a little hope that some of the traditions of the late Government will be set aside; that good work will be acknowledged, and the intense respectability of incompetence held at its true value; that Tom may not be invariably set to do Dick's work, nor Harry to report on both.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

PICTURES IN THE LIFE OF RYOTS IN OUDH.

LEFT the tents at sunrise on foot, a chuprassee, a chowkeedar, three greyhounds, a heard of villagers flocking behind, and last of all a touchy and dignified elephant. We wound our way through the mud-walled lanes of the village towards the huge bastions of an ancient fort with inner keep and sally-ports, now covered with thick underwood, and shaded with grand peepul trees. For two years continuous extensive cattle murrain and heavy rains had beaten back the plough, and the wilderness had encroached upon what years of toil had redeemed. The chowkeedar came up sluggishly; he had risen from a bed of fever. The ploughman would not come and talk under a tree, because it brought on his ague; but he chatted contentedly while standing in the sun. The rice fields had borne no crop; the young shoots had rotted in the June floods. I pushed through high grass dripping with the morning dew, and suddenly came out upon a tiny plot of land sown with barley, perhaps as large as an English parlour. A few yards beyond this I could see the dark and sodden thatch of a little hut rising above the tall reeds which waved like funeral plumes rustling sadly in the morning breeze. On the edge of the little plot was an old Hindu peasant feebly wielding a mattock, with which he was striving to dig up a little more land. He was about 80; the skin hung in loose wrinkles over his bare stomach, and tightened again like parchment over the protruding bones. The damp February wind did not stir his short grey hair; but his body, absolutely naked, except where covered by a rag about as large as a child's slipper, shivered at each gust. He looked up as the sahib came out through the grass, and salaamed and tried to straighten himself, but the effort was vain. I then squatted beside him and heard his little story. Yes, that was all the land he had; he had owned a bigger field, but all his bullocks died of the plague last year, and he had to dig up his land instead of ploughing it; he was very infirm, and had rheumatism, so had only been able to get a little bit sown. Yes, he was rather old to work; but his two sons had died of fever, and his grandson was then lying in the house sick of the same, but getting better. Oh yes, it was cold, but there was only one blanket belonging to the household, and the sick grandson was using that. He had not gone to L— and asked the landlord's agent for a loan to buy more bullocks with, but the neighbours had gone, and been told that all the money was sent to the English talookdar, who lived in Norfolkshire, and they could get nothing, so what was the use of his going fifteen kos, leaving his old woman and two grandsons bedridden and helpless. He would have to pay one-third of the barley crop to the landlord when it ripened; then there would be three maunds left; that would last the family about one month; and then, why, he could get an anna and a half a day breaking up fallow, perhaps; four people could not live on that, true, but there was Bhagwan above. He wanted only money to buy a pair of bullocks with; fifteen rupees would do. He was ready to give his bond for the amount; his personal security, but he had no stamp paper. The money was arranged somehow, and I hope the grey old carl's last years were a little eased thereby. Passed on through more fever-stricken villages, and the parcel of powders carried on the elephant got smaller and smaller. At last I entered a hamlet on the edge of what had been in ancient times a channel for the great river Gogra, now it was a morass, filled with course rushy grass, rising densely from a fœtid slush; in the middle was one little open pool of water; and beyond this the old bank of the river rose in steep bluffs crowned with sal forest. Anything so plague-stricken as this village I never saw—such old men, women and weazened children, with lank, wan faces, tottering limbs and protruding stomachs, telling too surely of fever, ague and spleen; none walked or ran, all squatted round embers or leaned wearily against posts dark with decay. The children had not even strength to run away from the stranger; no little urchins tumbled over each other or clapped hands at the sight of the elephant. The chowkeedar came up, apparently in the last stage of jaundice or liver complaint, supported by his sad-eyed wife. How much medicine was wanted; how many men sick in the village?

"Sahib, rather ask how many are well;" and, indeed, on counting up, it turned out that out of the population of 150 there were just 8 who were not either suffering from fever or were just recovering. This was on another English talookdar's estate, and not one ounce of quinine, nor even a bundle of chiretta, had been sent out to this or any other village on the estate by its lord. The owner was a very kind-hearted man, I believe; but he lived a hundred miles away, and had not been near the estate for years.

There was a Government dispensary seven miles off; but the people were too feeble to drag themselves thither, and the doctor never came to see them. I may, however, add that the Deputy Commissioner at once ordered him to make regular rounds in future. Now a new dispensary is be built there, and the canal is coming, so the marshes will be drained, for Government has imposed local cesses and a new land-tax, and has got some money to keep the people alive with; but the landlords do not see the necessity.—*Pioneer.*

CAUSE CELEBRE AT MUSSOORIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—This was an action for criminal trespass brought by the Municipality against Mr. Boxer—a handsome dog, and a gentlemanly dog—who was accompanied, and ably defended, by his master Major H.

The case excited considerable interest, as Mr. Boxer is a great favourite, especially among the ladies of Mussoorie, Simla, &c., and it was fully expected that many of these would come forward as witnesses in his favour. However, as the prosecution broke down *in toto, in limine*, he did not require the proffered evidence, and upon this fact becoming apparent, he at once, with the ready tact of a gentlemanly dog, instructed his pleader (Major H.) to write to his fair friends to postpone their attendance at Court, as he considered it a standing *dog*-ma that ladies' names should not be mixed up in cases where "loose dogs" were under trial. This gentlemanly sentiment, so new to the institution, was received with marked approval by the Magistrate, and a murmur of applause from the spectators in Court. The first witness called was Kurreem Bukkus, X. 240 of the Himalayan Constabulary. He deposed having seen Mr. Boxer loose on the mall on the previous afternoon. Mr. Boxer here jumped up and, raising his tail to its full height, protested in the most vehement dog-latin against any policeman connecting his name with the term loose. "My character is too well known (he continued), and I can bring a hundred credible witnesses to state that I am not, and never was, a loose dog, more especially on the mall. I only wish I could say as much for some bipeds I meet at late hours on that fashionable promenade." The Magistrate here interfered, and requested Mr. Boxer to lower—both his tail and his tone, which that obedient quadruped at once did. The case was then proceeded with. The policeman stated that he did not attempted to arrest Mr. Boxer, nor did he indeed venture near him; but that he appeared to be loose. Mr. Boxer called two witnesses, and put in his own affidavit that he had on a collar and string, with which he invariably tows his master along every afternoon. As this was clearly proved, the Magistrate dismissed the summons; but informed Mr. Boxer that he was in a position now to file a cross action for defamation against the municipal body. Mr. Boxer thanked His Worship, but stated that he was a native of Newfoundland, and not a common cur-dog, and therefore that he would avoid the law courts as much as possible, and simply obtain satisfaction by taking a bite out of the calf of the first municipal commissioner he could catch in a quiet place! The Magistrate complimented Mr. B. on his canine independence, who at once retired towing his master out of Court at a rapid pace, his tail elevated to a right angle with his back

AND SO ENDED THIS CAUSE CELEBRE.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

I ASKED for Glenfield starch, and I got it.

It was a smoking hot day, and I found the stout proprietor of the general shop sitting down behind the counter in his shirt-sleeves, and I told him I wanted a penny worth of starch.

He went and looked in a drawer, and then called out to his wife in the room at the back of the shop, "Missus what's come to the starch?" She answered. "We're out of it." He said, "I had a fresh lot in the other day." She said, "Then it must be in that packet behind the salt and sugar." He said, "Who put them things there?" She said, "Bill did." He said "Where's Bill?" She said. "He's out. You'll have to move 'em yourself."

Then the stout proprietor began to move the goods. There were several hundredweights, and he pulled and tugged, and wrenched and dragged, and heaved and hoisted till he was very warm indeed. At last, though, he got the stuff out, brought it to the counter, and unfastened the packet. When he had done so, I asked if it was Glenfield starch.

He said, "No; we don't keep it."

I said, "I want Glenfield starch, and I must have it."

He said "I've told you once, we don't keep it. If this won't do, we've got no other."

I "said, I want Glenfield starch, and I've asked you for it."

He roared at me then. He said, as loud as he could bawl, "I suppose you're deaf. I've told you I haven't got it. You'd better take your penn'orth o' custom over to the opposition shop."

I said, "My good friend, there is no occasion to bellow so. What I want is simply Glenfield starch, and it is my duty to see I get it when I ask."

He wiped the perspiration from his brow, and sat down. "I have told you," he said, "that I don't keep it. I daresay they do over the way; it's the sort of thing they would do. If you mention my name, I shouldn't wonder if they served you quickly. Good morning."

I took a seat on a pile of fire-wood. "This is trifling," I said; "you have been asked civilly enough to supply me with a certain article, and you must do it."

"I don't know," he made answer, "whether you are having a game with me, and whether you labour under the disadvantage of having been born an idiot; but you'd better go home and get medical advice. I'll write up to town to-day, and get some Glenfield starch down, and if you come again the day after to-morrow you shall have it."

I was surprised to find a fat man, in his class of life, with such a flow of language; but I wasn't going to be put off in that way. I pointed out to him kindly, but firmly, that I had asked him several times for Glenfield starch, and should not leave the premises until I was served. I talked to him for twenty minutes, and then he got up and gnashed his teeth.

He said, "You raging lunatic, if you don't get out of my shop, I'll give you something for yourself."

I said, with a quiet smile, "All I ask is a penn'orth of Glenfield."

He said, "I have very seldom had to kill a man, but you're really growing too provoking."

I sat down by the side of him on the counter, and put it to him plainly. I showed him that it was folly to try and divert me from my purpose, and that equivocation was useless.

He struck the counter with his fist, and upset several things. He yelled out, "if you don't get out of my shop, I'll do you a frightful injury."

I went over the ground with him again very quietly, but he wouldn't do what he was told. On the contrary, he took me by the collar, and flung me into the street. I picked myself up, and came back and asked him for Glenfield starch again. This time he blacked one of my eyes. I, however, returned and only desisted at last through faintness, caused by loss of blood. Then I went home and sent for a doctor.

You see, I am one of those men who, when they begin a thing, go on with it, and won't be put off.

I certainly did my duty about Glenfield starch. I hadn't the least use for the article, but I had seen so much about it in the papers that I didn't see why I should not ask. I did ask, and I got it. I don't mean to say I got starch, but the stout proprietor certainly *gave it me.*—*Judy.*

POLO.

(*Saturday Review.*)

IT is satisfactory to know that the officers of our "crack" regiments are keeping up their spirits as well as can be expected under the abolition of purchase and the prospect of a scientific army. When it was rumoured a short time since that the Life Guards had taken to Polo, it was feared by the uninitiated that it might be perhaps some wild kind of dissipation to which the good fellows had been driven by the cutting reforms of Mr. Cardwell and his relentless Controller. Mammas grew anxious, and many a tender heart in Mayfair and Belgravia throbbed with terror or pity at the thought of the possible effects of Polo on dear Algernon or Sidney. The mystery is unveiled at last. Everybody knows now what Polo is, and nothing could be more innocent or satisfactory. Polo is simply a game at ball played on horseback; it is, in fact, equestrian hockey; and a number of officers of the Blues and 9th Lancers have played it in Windsor Park in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished company. Polo may be considered to be fairly launched as a fashionable sport under the most favourable auspices, and it remains to be seen whether it will succeed in establishing itself as a familiar and popular amusement. The ordinary hockey is a vulgar cross between cricket and football; but of course it is lifted out of the category of common games when played on horseback; and on Tuesday it was altogether a glorified affair, with a Princess looking on, a squadron of mail-clad troopers to keep the ground, and a trumpeter in cloth of gold to sound the charge. There were six champions on each side, attired in a uniform devised for the occasion—short cords, riding gaiters, jerseys, and caps. The two parties were distinguished by different colours. The combatants were armed with long hockey clubs with straight hooks, and were mounted on stout serviceable ponies, whose forlegs were swathed in bandages, after the fashion of champion cricketers, to save them from rude blows. The object of the game, as of hockey and football, is to keep the ball away from your opponent's base and to drive it towards your own, and it may easily be imagined that the encounter is full of excitement for the spectators as well as for those who take part in it. The charges of horsemen after the ball, now rushing together in a dense cluster, now breaking loose, wheeling, and scattering, the rattle of sticks and plunging of ponies, the racing, chasing, and collisions, the varying chances and stirring incidents of the sport, give it a highly picturesque and animated character. Those who have gone into the archæology of the game have thought it necessary to remind us that it is of ancient Persian extraction, and figures in the Arabian Nights, wherein we read of a bat devised by the great physician Douban for the Sultan, with a hollow handle containing drugs, by which the Sultan was supposed to be benefited when he played on horseback at his favourite pastime. The Polo of the guardsmen is not, however, an antiquarian revival, but simply an imitation of the game still played in India. Eton was largely represented among the spectators at Windsor, and it is not improbable that paterfamilias will be overwhelmed with petitions for ponies for the new game. It is certainly excellent sport, but there are several reasons why it must necessarily be confined to a limited circle. It can be played properly only by expert horsemen, with horses or ponies more or less trained to their work; and it may not always be easy to find a piece of ground suitable for the exercise. One of the combatants the other day had his head broken, and it was observed that before the game was over several of the ponies had begun to limp. A rider who would willingly run the risk of a few hard knocks for himself might not be able to afford the luxury of having a good pony lamed or marked.

The exclusiveness of Polo will perhaps be one of its chief recommendations in the eyes of those who have just adopted it. Every one must be glad to hear that the upper classes have discovered something new to relieve the laborious tedium of existence, and, above all, something which they have every prospect of being able to keep to themselves. It is impossible to observe without profound compassion the ceaseless and tantalizing struggle of fashionable society to provide itself with amusements and occupations which shall not at once be appropriated by the aspiring lower orders. The Parks are becoming as common as the streets. The Row swarms with cheap hacks, and the Ride is blocked with spring-carts and broughams by the hour. Mr. Vernon Harcourt's Hansom looms in the future. The anybodies and everybodies [are having it all their own way, and the poor somebodies do not know where to turn. The Sunday walk by the Serpentine has long been given up. The Zoo is mobbed. It is true there is a Sunday lounge for privileged persons at the Albert Hall, with sacred music on the organ, but there is no saying how long this will last. Everybody goes to Lord's when the schools play their match, and tries to fancy that he or she has a boy at Eton or Harrow, while somebody again is squeezed into a corner. Ascot is only another Derby, and even the select repose of Goodwood is threatened. Pigeon shooting may touch the top of the tree at one end, but it sinks with rapid descent to the Junior Gun Club and the claimant. Polo, however, promises to be a sport of high life; and Polo clubs may be expected to flourish. Once or twice a year perhaps there will be a great Polo tournament, at which the most distinguished cavaliers will contend for the championship. Tilting and the Quintain may come back again. If hockey can be ennobled by being mounted on horseback, the same process may be applied to other games. Croquet is only hockey refined and elaborated, and croquet *a cheval* might be invented to match hockey on horseback. We can readily believe that our Polo players have not yet acquired the lightness, grace, and exquisite ease and precision of movement which characterize Eastern cavaliers; but it may be expected that they will improve by practice, and gracefulness would surely not be wanting if the ladies took up the game.

It is possible that when Mr. Disraeli writes his next novel he will have to describe as the fashionable pastime of the period another tournament of a more genuine and respectable kind than the tournament of doves. It may be true that pigeon-shooting makes a man a good shot, but it is at the best an effeminate and contemptible amusement. Polo has at least the recommendation of being a manly sport. It is a healthy and invigorating exercise; it requires skill, dash, and nerve, and it develops all the qualities of a thorough horseman. Apart from the fun of the thing, it is easy to imagine how a man might be better, morally as well as physically, for a game at Polo, which braces the muscles, trains the eye, the hand, the limbs, and has just that spice of personal risk, if it not exactly of danger, which steadies the nerves and exercises those qualities which are supposed to be summed up in manliness. A man who is not on the alert at Polo may fetch a cropper, or get an awkward crack on the crown to warn him to have his wits about him next time; but at pigeon-shooting, if a man maims his bird, he only loses his money, and it is his poor victim that pays the penalty. Any sneak or poltroon might shine in pigeon-shooting, but sport like Polo tends to develop pluck and virile qualities. It is conceivable that when the intelligence of fox-hunters is more matured, they will have their eyes opened to the absurdity of gentlemen paying handsomely for a breed of vermin, and getting themselves up gorgeously in pink coats and top-boots, and mounting costly steeds in order to pursue a wretched little creature in a state of abject terror. The answer of course is that it is the excitement of the chase, and not the fox, which is the object of hunting; but it is conceivable that by a little exercise of the imagination the vermin might be dispensed with, and some more worthy object substituted. Polo is capable of modifications which would render it quite as exciting as the chase, and more exciting than the fantastic exhibition of stunted lads on skeleton steeds, with no stay or stamina in them, which is the chief feature of modern racing. In the present condition of the Turf it is not perhaps surprising that gentlemen jockeys should not be particularly admirable as a class; but gentlemen could have no hesitation in engaging in contests conducted in the same manner as Polo. It is tolerably apparent that the system of racing now in vogue does not supply the country with the kind of horses most required—good weight carrying cobs, not only stout, but alert and speedy. Polo is perhaps only adapted for ponies, but some form of it might be devised suitable for horses, and there can be little doubt that this would tend to improve the breed and to develop those substantial qualities of the want of which we hear such general complaints. We do not suppose that Polo, if it ever becomes popular, which is still doubtful, will regenerate the country, but some good results may possibly be hoped for from it, and we are at any rate glad to welcome anything as a change from the debasements of the Turf and the foppish butchery of Hurlingham.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

JULY 27TH.

HOW TO TRAVEL CHEAPLY.

Get wrapped up in a novel, and go by book-post.

EPIGRAM WITH MORAL.

Again is England victor in the field;
Again Guildhall receives the Elcho shield;
Yet well shot, Scotia, well shot, Erin. Sol
Shoots fiercely too. Ice! Soda! Elchobol!
—*Wimbledon.*

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

A sad case of self-destruction is reported, by the evening papers, from the agricultural districts. Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, the wife of a respectable farmer who had been in her usual spirits all the morning, deliberately went into the dairy and *churned herself.*

A SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

Sporting Saxon (mournfully, after three weeks' incessant down-pour).—"Does it always rain like this up here, Mr. McFaskey?"

His Guide, Philosopher and Friendly Landlord (calmly).—"Oo aye, it's a-ye just a wee bit shoocry." !!

FAITH.

Isabel.—"That's Paris after the siege, you know. Isn't it terrible to look at?"

Aleck (who has a touching belief in his elder brother).—"Ah! If Georgy had only been there with his tool-box, *he'd* have soon put it all to rights, *wouldn't* he?"

A "BENEVOLIST" QUESTION.

It has become customary with a certain sort of persons, using "it-ration," of the kind which *Falstaff* stigmatises, to quote as against the better of classes the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The proper answer to be returned to it and them is another inquiry:—"Is my brother a lunatic?"

YOUNG HEADS UPON OLD SHOULDERS.

Enter Agnes—"O, how nice and cool you must feel, Grandmamma dear! Why may'n't *I* wear a low body like you and Aunt Methusela?"

Grandmamma—"My *dear* Agnes, what nonsense! Why, you're scarcely more than a mere child! You'd look a perfect fright!"

LIQUORING UP.

Soker, observing that "Straw-elevators" were exhibited at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Cardiff, remarked that no man living could be a better judge of such implements than himself, considering the number of times he had had his spirits raised by the imbibition of sherry-coblers and other American beverages.

ANSWER TO THE KEOGH QUESTION.

Why all that reserve which our Premier has shown in replying to questions respecting the intentions of Government with regard to the judgment of Justice Keogh? Why has he hesitated to take a step which would effectually have settled every question on that subject? He might, at once, have raised Keogh to the Peerage.

"SUIT YOUR TALK TO YOUR COMPANY."

Hondbook of Etiquette.

Mrs. Clovermead.—"And, Dan, you'll bring the trap—(recollecting herself—her fashionable Cousin, from London is on a visit at the farm)—We shall want the carriage to drive into the town after luncheon, Daniel."

Daniel.—"Yes, Mum—(hesitating—he had noticed the correction)—be I—(in a loud whisper)—be I to change my trowse's, Mum?"!!

CANNON BY BUCHANAN.

The eminent Scot Buchanan (castigator of the youthful James the First) had clearly the second sight. He foresaw that Mrs Bateman would play *Medea*, and he also knew the Hebrew character, *Leah*, by which the distinguished artist made her fame. In his Latin version of the tragedy by Euripides, Buchanan thus describes the enchantress:—

"Lea, natorum cæde cruenta."

OLD SCOTTISH SLANG.

In an old Scotch Act of Parliament "anent the punishment of drunkards" a clause adjudges all persons "convict" of drunkenness, or tavern-haunting, "for the first fault" to a fine of £3, "or in case of inability or refusal, to be put in joggea or jayle for the space of six hours." What was "joggea," as distinguished from "jayle"? Possibly a somewhat milder place of detention for the rather, than that appointed for the very, drunken. If so, "joggea," in the lapse of time, we may suppose, having lost its distinctive sense, came to be regarded as simply a synonym of "jayle," and, as such, now passes current in the people's English (not to say the Queen's) abbreviated into the contraction "jug." Th